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prejudice and not give it new weapons" (p. 7). Our example acts contagiously upon the immigrant (p. 207), but we hinder the processes of assimilation by our injustices and prejudices. The immigrant is our brother; what we teach by precept or by example, he will become (p. 357). E.S.B.

Each for All and All for Each: The Individual in His Relation to the Social System. By JOHN PARSONS. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1909. Pp. xiii+390. \$1.50 net.

This is a book dealing with elementary sociological principles, written in a clear, simple style. It uses mainly physical analogies in describing social phenomena. The author's viewpoint is essentially individualistic, but it is the mild individualism of the churchman. There is much valuable illustration; but the scope of the work is limited, and accurate information is sometimes lacking.

L.L.B.

Americans—An Impression. By ALEXANDER FRANCIS. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909. Pp. xi+256.

This is another instance in which a foreigner has come over to look at us—and to write about us. The analysis has most of the faults of predecessors of this type, but has the unusual merit of occasionally doing more than measure buildings and count people. There is a fair insight into the unobvious, sometimes coupled with a failure to see the obvious. The author hails our tendency toward administrative centralization as "ominous" for democracy (p. 19), and credits the sociologists and theologians with having introduced Marxism (p. 215).

L.L.B.

Le chômage et la profession. Contribution à l'étude statistique du chômage et de son coefficient professionnel. Par MAX LAZARD, M.A., Columbia University, Docteur en Droit. FÉLIX ALCAN, éditeur. 8vo, avec graphiques. Fr. 7.50.

This book is a study of the fact of unemployment itself and especially its significance in the professions. The French and German censuses of the professions are the chief sources used, and from a detailed analysis of them the author concludes that the relative importance of unemployment which is different in each professional group, is a constant in each group considered by itself; he works this out mathematically and studies the courses of the differences between groups. The tables, the discussion of them, and the conclusions are interesting and important.

F. F.

Socialism and Society. B. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD. London: Independent Labour Party, 1905.

This is a rather moderate statement of the claims of socialism confronting the old political parties of England. It follows the conventional lines of argument of the school to which the author belongs.

C.R.H.